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and is the most useful bibliography of the subject available. The volume is adequately indexed and has an appendix containing genealogical tables for the different kings.

DANA C. MUNRO.

A History of Slavery and Serfdom. By JOHN KELLS INGRAM, LL. D. Pp. 285. Price, \$1.60. London: Adam and Charles Black; New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

The volume before us contains in an expanded form, Dr. Ingram's article on slavery in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Being written for the general reader, its aim is to present "such broad views and general ideas in relation to the history of slavery as ought to be a part of the mental furniture of all educated persons."

In the introductory chapter which is perhaps the best in the book, Dr. Ingram discusses slavery as a step in the development of civilization. As we examine the history of civilization we find that slavery marks a distinct advance on the condition preceding it. In the hunter period the savage kills his conquered enemy. In the pastoral state slavery is not found, but when an agricultural state is reached we again find this institution. Slavery had its "natural and appropriate place" in the military states of antiquity. As the existence of these states was necessary to human development, we must recognize the institution as a "necessary step in human progress." Slavery, says the author, discharged important offices in "the later social evolution—first, by enabling military action to prevail with a degree of intensity and continuity requisite for the system of incorporation by conquest which was its final destination; and secondly, by forcing the captives, who with their descendants came to form the majority of the population in the conquering community, to a life of industry, in spite of the antipathy to regular and sustained labor which is deeply rooted in human nature, especially in the earlier stages of the social movement when *insouciance* is so common a trait, and irresponsibility is hailed as a welcome relief. . . . Nowhere has productive industry developed itself in the form of voluntary effort."

The introduction is followed by chapters on slavery in ancient Greece and Rome and chapters dealing respectively with the transition to serfdom and its abolition. These four chapters are well written and bring together a great deal of information on slavery and serfdom. The main facts, however, as might perhaps be expected, are such as ought to be familiar to persons who are well read in history.

The next three chapters are devoted to the growth and decadence of negro slavery, which, says our author, was "politically, as well as morally a monstrous aberration and never produced anything but evil." What is said about the abolition of slavery in the United States cannot fail to be of interest to us as coming from a distinguished and unprejudiced foreigner. Of course the facts are so familiar as to need no rehearsal but some of his comments may be noticed. The author's view of the bearing of reconstruction on the question of slavery is expressed as follows: "The reconstruction was essential to secure the great objects in view; and even those who believe with the writer of these lines, that the Union in its present dimensions cannot long continue to exist, may rejoice at its full re-establishment, as having been necessary for the liberation and subsequent protection of the whole black population and the guidance of the South to a social system based on free labor." The position of the negroes of America is not finally determined, in Dr. Ingram's opinion. He refers to the well-known strained relations at present existing in our Southern States, and the only solution for the difficulties of our position seems to him to be the oft-advocated emigration of the colored population, which should not, however, be forced upon them. We are inclined to dispute this proposition as well as the one about the early dissolution of the Union, but space does not allow a discussion of these topics.

In the last chapter of the book the author discusses slavery in Russia and the Mohammedan East. The slavery which existed in Russia until quite recently, and which still exists in the Mohammedan countries is of a much milder type than the African slavery of America. It is in these countries slavery of the household not of the field. The slave is in a sense a member of the family, is affectionately treated and is not regarded as degraded. The fact that one has been a slave is no hindrance to his rising to the highest social position. Such slavery can be looked upon with a kind of toleration and with a confidence that with an advance in civilization it will pass away. Back of it, however, and supporting it is the slave trade, "with its systematic man-hunting, which . . . is still the curse of Africa." The present problem, then, before the leading nations of the world is the encouragement of the abolition of slavery in Eastern countries and the doing of all in their power to suppress the existing trade. Efforts have long been made in this direction and a naval blockade has been maintained on the east coast of Africa. This has been only partially successful. Dr. Ingram thinks that the slave trade is likely to continue until those parts of Africa most affected have been pierced by European railways and telegraph

lines. However, a resolute effort on the part of the Powers might hasten the extinction of this hateful traffic.

On the whole, Dr. Ingram's book is a very successful attempt to condense into one volume the leading facts about slavery. It stands alone in English literature and will be correspondingly useful to students of social phenomena. An excellent bibliography accompanies the work, but it is without an index, an omission which is a reproach alike to author and publisher.

JOHN HAYNES.

The Origin and Development of the United States Senate. By CLARA HANNAH KERR, Ph. D. Pp. 197. Ithaca, N. Y. Andrus & Church, 1895.

In this monograph, Dr. Kerr describes the development of the Senate from the time when a second house was proposed in the Convention of 1787, to the present day. She has given special attention to the way in which the Senate has exercised its constitutional powers and the manner in which it has deviated from the purpose of the framers of our Constitution. The work shows signs of careful study, and is a valuable addition to the constantly growing literature bearing upon our institutional history.

In dealing with the choice of senators, the question whether or not the governor of a State may "make appointments to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of office" is briefly discussed and it is stated that "in 1879 and 1885, it was held that the governor had the right to make appointments in such cases." Whether the Senate voted on any case which would make a valid precedent is not stated, but the fact that a decision to the contrary has since been made by the Senate in the case of claimants for seats in the Fifty-third Congress would seem to throw doubt on the matter. The omission of any reference to these recent and important cases, which occupied much time and drew forth several able constitutional arguments, is a serious and surprising fault in the present monograph.

The author considers it an important departure from the original intention regarding the election of senators "that the question of the choice of a senator enters into the elections to the State legislature and that candidates are pledged in advance to vote for particular persons for senator," and says that the election in many cases is "practically direct." The statement that these elections are even in a limited number of cases "practically direct" cannot be accepted as accurate. The very fact that there is a growing demand that the election of senators be made direct by constitutional amendment